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purchase of land which shall not be needed therefor shall be placed in the fund for the erection of buildings and other construction and development. Payment of such moneys shall be on requisition of the commission, and on warrant of the auditor general.

SEC. 13. The six boards of trustees acting as a body shall adopt and may amend or revoke or add to at any time rules governing the state farms. Such rules shall be subject to the approval of the governor and shall not be inconsistent with the constitution or laws of the commonwealth or of the United States.

SEC. 14. Each board of trustees shall appoint a superintendent of the farm and such other employees as the Board may deem proper, all of whom shall be *bona fide* citizens of Pennsylvania. The compensation and duties of the superintendent and employees shall be fixed by the board.

### POLICE.

**Police Work a Profession, Not a Job.**—American cities are waking up to their need of a more thoroughly trained police force. European cities have realized long since the exactions which efficient police service require and have furnished their officers the training requisite to meet the higher standards.

Chicago and most other cities in this country which require any training whatever have been content with obliging newly appointed policemen to take a months course of instruction. This covers only certain state laws, city ordinances and department regulations, lessons in deportment and personal hygiene, the practice of marksmanship and first aid to the injured. The six weeks' training given the New York city police has been lengthened to cover three months by Police Commissioner Woods, so as to include many more topics and make the work much more thorough. Not only are special courses given to lieutenants and sergeants, but patrolmen are required to take a review course after having served in the ranks several years.

Berkeley, Cal., has led the way in exacting and furnishing still higher police training. Prompted and assisted by the University of California, which is located in that city, courses have been given during the past seven years in elementary psychology and physiology, in the rules of evidence and the principles of criminal law, in the relation of physical defects to crime and in the social causes of delinquency. Chief of Police Vollmer thinks police work is "more of a profession than a job" and that the policeman's training should be more like that of the doctor and the lawyer. "Inefficiency and all the ills that follow in its wake may be expected," he thinks, until this professional status is recognized by the public and prepared for by the police.

Our Chicago police department was offered similar advantages for broader training by professors in the law department of Northwestern university. Without expense to the city they volunteered to teach courses in anatomy and physiology, psychology and hygiene, the nature and laws of evidence and practical sociology. With the aid of other specialists they suggested that insight be given to the several departments of police work, the administration of public relief and of penal institutions. The only conditions required were that officers registering for the course should have proved their capacity to profit by it, and that promotional credit should be assured those who successfully completed the curriculum. It was proposed to hold not more than three periods of instruc-

tion each week and in every way possible to meet the convenience and work within the necessary restrictions of the department.

Although this generous offer was made to Mayor Thompson soon after he took office, the only response thus far made by the administration was a brief acknowledgment stating that the proposal had been referred to the general superintendent of police and the corporation counsel. After this long delay and lack of enterprise upon the part of the mayor and the general superintendent of police it is encouraging that their subordinates in the Police Sergeants' Detective association have sufficient aspiration and initiative of their own to organize themselves a class for the study of criminology which will hold weekly meetings during the summer. The only systematic instruction furnished by the department of police is a few weeks' schooling of new patrolmen, which was well conducted for several years by Capt. Wesley H. Westbrook, one of the few liberally educated men on the force.

Any one living close to the masses of city dwellers realizes how much more human service the police could render if they were trained for it. They could prevent more evil than they are able now to suppress. They could draw more of our youth to the right than they can drive from the wrong. They could protect the innocent, so that there would be less prey to attract the guilty. They could, with a little more patience, tell the ignorant what the law is and prompt them to observe it to far better effect than to trap the unwary and let immigrants ignorant of our ordinances unwittingly become lawbreakers.

If they knew the broader experience in the proper use of the principle of parole, policemen would not so generally be found condemning it on the basis of their own limited observation. If they could follow up the good results of admitting first offenders and those guilty of minor offenses to probation patrolmen arresting such offenders would be found more often co-operating with the probation officer in charge of the case than resenting admission to probation. If the police could learn something of what the courts have been taught about the subnormal condition of many juvenile and youthful delinquents, they could and would enlist in the preventive rather than continue in the punitive efforts toward such unfortunates.

The public would secure no less but all the more protection from the police if they were capable of building up the good among those with whom they might have friendly relations, instead of being only "a terror to evil-doers." Police work would be all the more deterrent if it were more constructive. Patrolmen could have more influence with boys and young men when inclined to take their first wayward steps if they were more like teachers and had more teacher training. Every beat could be something like a parish if the policeman who traveled it were taught to mix more gospel with the law.

After a while the community might come to recognize that patrolman and that captain to be the best who needed to make the fewest arrests, because his beat and his precinct were so well managed. When such a constructive, city-building function is given and rewarded as the best service which the police can render the public, then men of as high class will seek to be commanding officers in police departments as now aspire to be officers in the army and the navy, or to be teachers and principals of our schools.

Chicago could not more surely put itself in the vanguard of civic progress

than by redeeming its police force from the corrupting political influences which have rotted it within, and by giving its many fine and faithful men the chance to attain the higher standards and the more professional status to which they aspire. Some of these men are doing at their own personal initiative, and aside from what they regard as their duty, the very things which should be recognized by themselves and others as the best kind of police work.

These human things which they do impulsively on an appeal to their manhood should be done constantly as the regular duty of an officer of police.

If this type and standard could be set at the top, or if it were made possible for men of this type to become commanding officers, a few such could train the rank and file, with the aid of such a school of police service as Berkeley has and Chicago could have.—From the *Chicago Daily News*, Aug. 19, '16.

GRAHAM TAYLOR, *Chicago Commons*.

**Schedule of Subjects Taught in the Detective School, Police Headquarters, N. Y. City.—**

<i>Subject.</i>	<i>Hours.</i>
1. Qualities of a Detective.....	1
2. Reports .....	2
3. Laws and Arrest.....	9
4. Pistol Practice and Handling of Firearms.....	6
5. Pickpockets and Observation (4 lectures, 13½ hours on street)....	17½
6. Loft and Safe Burglars, Trailing and Disposition of Stolen Property (3 lectures, 13½ hours on street).....	16½
7. Observation (6 lectures, 9½ hours on street).....	15½
8. Flat Burglars (2 lectures, 9½ hours on street).....	11½
9. Receivers and Pawnshops (2 lectures, 9½ hours on street).....	11½
10. Automobile Identification (2 lectures, 4 on street).....	6
11. Wagon Thieves (2 lectures, 4 hours on street).....	6
12. Evidence, Moot Court, Court Procedure (4 lectures, 7 hours in court)	11
13. Swindlers (3 lectures, 9½ hours on street).....	12½
14. Unusual Cases .....	3
15. Identification of Dead Bodies (2 lectures, 3 hours in morgue).....	5
16. Homicide .....	5
17. Identification, Methods of.....	3
Lineup .....	21
Examination .....	3
Police Commissioner .....	1
Closing .....	2
Total .....	164

JOSEPH A. FAUROT,

*Inspector Commanding Detective Bureau.*

**The Commonwealth Club of San Francisco on the Appointment of Police Judges.**—The Commonwealth Club's committee on appointment of Judges, of which Grant H. Smith of the San Francisco bar is chairman has